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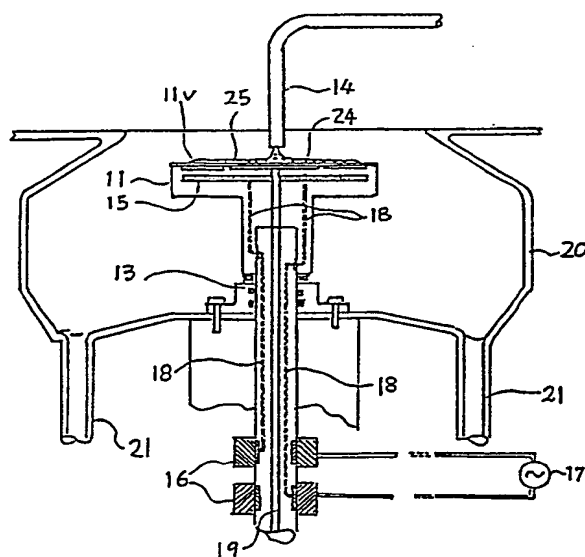
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(54) Spinning device for processing a substrate, in particular a semiconductor wafer.

(57) A spinning device mainly used for spinning treatment of a semiconductor wafer, having a means (17) for generating supersonic power to be transmitted to a supersonic vibration transducer (15) embedded inside a spinning disk (11) so that the supersonic vibration is applied to a processing liquid material (24) dispensed on a wafer (25) held on the center portion of the rotating spinning disk. As a result, particles or air bubbles of small size trapped in the layer of liquid material are effectively removed from the liquid layer, resulting in improved fabrication yield and reliability of the product.



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TITLE OF THE INVENTION

Spinning device for processing a substrate, in particular a semiconductor wafer.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

5. This invention relates to a spinning device for processing a substrate, in particular a semiconductor wafer in order to manufacture an integrated circuit (IC) device.

10 Semiconductor wafers undergo various processing steps, during their fabrication, such as formation of a photoresist film thereon, developing of the photoresist layer through selective exposition to ultraviolet light, etching of a silicon oxide layer formed thereon, washing and cleaning to discharge residual treating liquids used, and the like. Recently, the size of the pattern formed on
15 semiconductor wafers has become increasingly fine, such as less than one micron, to allow a high packing density on IC substrates. Therefore, it is extremely important to keep the wafers free from micro size defects, namely in order
20 of 0.1 micron, such as various undesired particles, dusts, air bubbles in photoresist films, and so on. The different processing steps are frequently performed in sequential, preferably in a single working station, without any physical transfer from one station to another station.
25 This is because it is very difficult to keep a workpiece away from tiny dusts during the transfer. In addition, the processing liquids used, such as etchants are not permitted to leave any residue on the workpiece after the processing.

30 A spinning method is widely used for the processing of semiconductor wafers in order to meet the above requirements. In particular, the spinning method contributes to enable the use of an automated production line for semiconductor devices, because several consecutive
35 process steps are performed in one spinning work station,

using several nozzles for respective processing liquids, and the total number of the fabrication steps is reduced.

5 Furthermore, for the formation of a photo-resist film, spinning coating is suitable to achieve a coating of the wafer with a film having an even and accurate thickness, because the film thickness is relatively easily adjusted by controlling the viscosity of photoresist solvent, the rotating speed, the dispensing
10 speed of the solvent and so on.

Spinners used in the manufacturing of semiconductor devices generally comprise a spinning disk, a spindle, a cup disposed around the rotating disk, and nozzles for sequentially dispensing different processing liquid onto the center of the disk. A workpiece
15 (semiconductor wafer) is mounted on the spinning disk, being held by a vacuum chuck or other holding means and is caused to rotate at high speed with the spinning disk, while a liquid chemical to be applied, such as a photoresist solvent, a liquid developer, etching liquids, cleaning deionized water, etc., is dispensed onto the
20 workpiece by means of respective nozzles. As a result, the liquid chemical spreads on the surface of the workpiece, to form a layer with a thin and uniform thickness due to the strong centrifugal force caused by the high
25 speed spinning.

Tiny particles or alien materials left on the surface of the workpiece or air bubbles of micro size embedded in a photoresist layer, cause serious
30 problems in modern IC devices, such as breakdown or shortage of the circuits formed in the devices. In order to eliminate these drawbacks, various methods have been adopted to eliminate such micro-particles from the processing agents. For example, the necessary chemicals
35 are purchased under severe specifications concerning

alien material particles mixed therein, the fabrication activity is performed under a strict dust-proof control and, furthermore, fine filters are used to filter the chemical liquids during the fabrication steps. However, 5 since the allowable maximum size of mixed particles of foreign materials or of air bubbles is becoming smaller than one micron, the possibility to overcome the problems by means of the prior art methods is now limited.

10 SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

It is an object of the present invention to provide a spinning device which effectively permits to reduce or eliminate particles in chemical liquids, or air bubbles involved in photoresist layers formed on a 15 wafer during fabrication steps of a semiconductor device.

It is another object of the present invention to provide a spinning device allowing to activate the chemical reaction of chemicals such as developing liquids.

It is a further object of the present invention 20 to provide a spinning device by which the fabrication yield of semiconductor wafers can be improved.

These objects are achieved by means of a spinning device which comprises, according to the invention :

25 - a spinning head rotatable at a specified rotating speed holding a workpiece thereon;
- means for dispensing a liquid material onto said workpiece;

30 - a supersonic power generating means;
- a sequence vibration transducer embedded in said spinning head; and

- a conducting means for feeding said supersonic power generated in said supersonic power generating means to said supersonic vibration transducer, so that the super- 35 sonic vibration can be applied to a liquid material dispensed onto said workpiece.

The frequency of the supersonic vibration is preferably comprised between 100 kHz and 2000 KHz. For example, a frequency of approximately 1000 KHz or the like is found most effective for removing small bubbles
5 contained in an ordinary photoresist layer.

The use of supersonic energy for water cleaning or chemical liquid treatment of workpieces is well known in the art, being found to be effective to eliminate tiny particles attached to the workpiece
10 to be cleaned. The frequency of the supersonic energy is currently of 20 to 40 KHz, rarely up to 80 KHz, mainly because the decay of the supersonic energy injected into the processing liquid is less important in the above frequency range. On the one hand, when the frequency
15 of the supersonic energy travelling in a medium, such as water, increases, the energy increases proportionally to the square of the frequency but, on the other hand, the decay and directivity of the energy in the medium, increases remarkably with the frequency.

However, during the spinning processing of a semiconductor wafer, the thickness of the layer of liquid chemical covering the surface of the wafer is very thin. This is because the liquid is spread towards the periphery of the wafer by the strong centrifugal force
20 generated by the high speed rotation. The supersonic energy is applied perpendicularly to the layer, resulting in a very small travelling path equal to the thickness of the layer. Therefore, the decay and the directivity of the supersonic energy can be neglected. Thus, a
25 supersonic vibration of a higher frequency can be applied to the spinner head.

The supersonic vibration transducer is in the form of a disk, for example of PZT (a solid solution of PbTiO_3 - PbZrO_3), which is embedded in a spinning
35 disk of an insulative material such as ceramics or plastic.

The spinning disk is provided with a rotating spindle to which a driving motor is coupled to rotate the disk at a high rotation speed. A pair of power feeding lines transmits the supersonic energy received from a supersonic power generator through an electric ring coupler. The frequency is selected from 200 KHz to 2000KHz depending on the size and character of the chemicals used, materials of the layer and particles to be removed.

The most typical and effective application of the present invention is for the formation of a photoresist layer on a semiconductor wafer. With a photoresist material having a considerable high viscosity from 70 cp to 100 cp, it is difficult to remove air bubbles included in the photoresist layer by using a prior art spinning method.

A frequency of approximately 1000 kHz is most effective to eliminate micro bubbles included in the photoresist layer. In an earlier stage of the spinning operation, after the photoresist material has been dispensed on a workpiece, followed by a relatively slow spinning, thus forming a relatively thick photoresist layer, the supersonic energy is applied to the transducer. By the application of the supersonic energy, most of the small bubbles and small particles trapped on the surface of the wafer, are released from the surface to float into the medium and moved to the periphery of the wafer to be drained together with the excess of photoresist material. Thereafter, the rotating speed is increased to increase the centrifugal force applied to the layer, and, hot nitrogen is introduced to dry the photoresist layer. One experimental result is described hereinafter to show the effect of the applied supersonic energy.

In addition, chemical actions such as developing, chemical etching, chemical cleaning, and the like, are

remarkably accelerated by the vibration occurring in the direction of the axis of the supersonic vibration transducer and a satisfactory reaction between chemicals and the workpiece is performed in a short time.

These objects and advantages which will be apparent from the following description made hereinafter with reference to the accompanying drawings, like reference characters designating same or similar parts throughout the drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Fig. 1 is a general view of a spinning device according to the present invention;

Fig. 2 is a cross-sectional view of an embodiment of a spinning device according to the invention used for formation of a photoresist layer;

Fig. 3 is time chart of the application of a supersonic power to a photoresist layer in conjunction with the rotating speed of the spinning disk, during a photoresist layer formation process; and

Fig. 4 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of a spinning device according to the invention, for developing the pattern of a photoresist layer exposed to an ultra-violet light.

DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

The supersonic spinning device shown in Fig. 1 includes a rotating head block 10 which comprises a ceramic disk 1 and a supersonic vibration transducer disk 5 of PZT (shown with dotted line) embedded in the ceramic disk 1. The head block 10 is mounted on a rotating spindle 2 made of ceramics, the head block 10 being detachable from or attachable to the rotating spindle 2 which is held in rotation by a bearing means 3. Supersonic energy generated by a supersonic power generator 7 is fed to the supersonic vibration transducer disk 5 through a ring coupler 6 mounted around the spindle 2 and feeding means (copper wires) 8 and is applied to

terminals (not shown) of the supersonic vibration transducer 5. The transducer 5 converts the supersonic energy to a vibration energy which is applied to the liquid layer. The frequency of the supersonic power is selected depending on the material of the liquid layer and the dimensions of the workpiece. Accordingly, a supersonic power generator of variable frequency is more desirable to meet various requirements for production. The maximum rotating speed is selected to approximately 5000 rpm.

The general operation of the spinning device will be now described referring to Fig. 1. When a chemical liquid is applied to the center of the spinning disk through a nozzle 4, the liquid spread over the workpiece. With the application of supersonic power to the transducer disk 5, micro size particles, contained originally in the chemicals or adhering to the surface of the workpiece, are caused to move upward, or released (peeled off) from the surface of the workpiece by the upward component of the applied supersonic vibration. Then, the spinning head 10 rotates faster, and the chemical liquids (photoresist material for example) is urged toward the periphery of the disk. Thus, the particles or air bubbles are moved to the peripheral region of the spinning disk, and disposed into a cup (not shown, in Fig. 1) mixed with the wasted chemical materials to be drained.

The inventor has found that when a supersonic energy of a relatively low frequency, such as from 20 KHz to 80 KHz, is applied, the surface of the wafer tends to be destroyed or "eroded" with the creation of fine clacks, which might be ascribed to a "cavitation" phenomena. The high energy generated at the collapse of cavitation bubbles is too strong to prevent the surface of the wafer from being destroyed. On the other hand, although the travelling path of the supersonic

5 wave in the liquid medium layer is short, there is a limit to the propagation of the supersonic wave due to the absorption or decay of the high frequency wave. Therefore, the useful frequency range of the supersonic wave in a spinning operation, is preferably from 100 KHz to 2000 KHz.

10 Fig. 2 is schematic cross-sectional view of a spinning device according to the present invention for coating a semiconductor wafer with a photoresist layer. As in the device of Fig.1, a spinning disk 11, containing a supersonic vibration transducer disk 15 of PZT, is supported rotatably by a complex thrust and journal bearing 13, and driven by a motor (not shown). The upper face of the spinning disk 11 is provided with a vacuum chuck 11v to hold a workpiece thereon. Evacuation for the vacuum chuck 11v is performed through a hole 19 by a conventional rotating vacuum pump (not shown). The supersonic power from the supersonic power generator 17 is fed to the terminals (not shown) of the supersonic vibration transducer through copper conductors 18 and couplers 16. To prevent the radially displaced liquid chemicals from spraying around, a cup assembly 20 is disposed around the spinning disk. Reference numeral 21 denotes a drainage tube means for draining used liquids.

25 A photoresist material coating process will now be described. A photoresist liquid 24, having a high viscosity, 70 cp to 150 cp for example, is dispensed onto the central portion of a wafer 25 held on the surface of the spinning disk 11 by means of the vacuum chuck 11v. As shown in the time chart of Fig. 3, the supersonic power is applied before starting the rotation of the spinning disk 11, and kept applied at the earlier stage of the rotation where the rotating speed is low, approximately 500 rpm. The micro-sized air bubbles included in the layer as a result of the dispensing step or of preceding

fabrication steps, especially bubbles trapped on the surface of the wafer, are released and float into the photoresist layer due to the effect of the supersonic power. The floating bubbles and particles are transported together with the excessive photoresist material to the periphery of the spinning disk 11 and finally drained into the cup assembly 20. Then the spinning disk 11 is accelerated to 5000 rpm and a hot nitrogen gas is introduced to solidify the photoresist layer. If the surface of the wafer sustains a lot of dust particles, it is preferable to remove the dust particles, by dispensing deionized water or cleaning chemicals onto the wafer to clean up the latter before the photoresist coating starts.

Fig. 4 illustrates another embodiment of a spinning device according to the present invention, for performing the developing of a coated photoresist film. After exposing a masked wafer 39 coated with a photoresist layer to an ultraviolet light in order to fix the pattern of the mask, the wafer 39 is held on a spinning disk 31 by means of a vacuum chuck , and a developing solution is sprayed from two nozzles 32 and 33, located on the side walls of a cup assembly surrounding the spinning disk 31, as shown in Fig. 4. In this case, the supersonic energy causes an impact in the vertical direction, exciting the chemical reaction between the developing solution and the photoresist material not exposed to the ultraviolet light. As a result, a sharply patterned photoresist layer is obtained in a shorter developing time. In addition, micro-sized particles and small air bubbles are removed substantially from the wafer 39, improving the quality of the processed wafer. The developing process is followed by a rinsing process with deionized water, and a hot air drying process of the patterned photoresist layer on the wafer 39. The deionized water and the hot air

are introduced in sequence onto the wafer 39 through respective nozzles 34 and 35 located above the spinning disk 31.

5 As is apparent to those skilled in the art, the timing of the application of the supersonic power must be determined depending on the material of the workpieces, aspects of the workpiece, etc., and the present invention is not confined to the above described embodiments.

10 Finally, a result of an experiment made will now be described. For this experiment, a supersonic power having a frequency of approximately 600 KHz is used. The supersonic vibration transducer used has a thickness of 2 mm and a lining of aluminium having a thickness
15 of 4 mm. The diameter of the spinning disk head block is approximately 200 mm. The experiment is conducted using a glass plate of 5 inches square, with a chromium layer of 600 Å thickness being deposited thereon. The photoresist material used is produced under the reference
20 "OFPR-800" by the TOKYO OOKA-KAGAKU Co.. On the glass plate, 10 cc of the photoresist solution with a viscosity of 8 cp are dropped. After spreading of the photoresist material all over the surface of the glass plate, a supersonic vibration is applied to the glass plate for
25 approximately 5 sec using a supersonic vibration transducer of 100 W output, being followed by the application of a spinning of approximately 3000 rpm for 30 sec, to spread away the excessive photoresist material. As a result, a satisfactorily uniform pre-baking at approxi-
30 mately 90°C for 30 minutes. A first group of probes are prepared using the same process and another group of probes is prepared using this process except the application of supersonic power. A careful observation is conducted on the two groups of obtained glass plates
35 to examine the number of particles and bubbles left on the

probes. The observation is performed with naked eyes using a lamp (day-light with 10,000 Lux) having a safety filter against ultraviolet light to prevent the further photo-sensitive reaction. The results are

5 tabulated as follows :

checking level	Supersonic energy	
	applied	not applied
no defect	97	73
10 more than 10 pieces of 1~5 μ m particles	2	19
more than 1 piece of >6 μ m particles	1	4
pin hole found	0	4
total number of probes	100	100

15 The experimental results indicate clearly that the application of the supersonic power during a spinning process is very effective to remove particles and air bubbles of small size from the photoresist layer. Especially, it is a significant advantage of the present
 20 invention from the view point of the fabrication that no pin hole was found in the pre-baked photoresist layers obtained with application of supersonic power.

CLAIMS

1. A spinning device for processing a substrate,
said device comprising :
a spinning head (1;11;31) rotatable at a
5 specified rotating head holding a workpiece thereon;
means (4; 14; 32-33) for dispensing a liquid
material onto said workpiece;
a supersonic power generating means (7;17);
said device being characterized in that it comprises :
10 a supersonic vibration transducer (5;15)
embedded in said spinning head; and
a conducting means (6,8; 16,18) for feeding said
supersonic power generated in said supersonic power
generating means to said supersonic vibration transducer,
15 so that supersonic vibration can be applied to a liquid
material dispensed onto said workpiece.
2. A spinning device as claimed in claim 1,
characterized in that the frequency of said supersonic
power is selected to a value comprised between 100 KHz
20 and 2000 KHz.
3. A spinning device as claimed in any one of
claims 1 and 2, characterized in that said supersonic
vibration transducer (5;15) is embedded inside a
spinning disk (1; 11; 31) of said spinning head.
- 25 4. A spinning device as claimed in any one of
claims 1 and 3, characterized in that said spinning
disk (1;11; 31) is of an insulating material.
5. A spinning device according to claim 4,
characterized in that said insulating material is selected
30 from ceramics and plastics.
6. A spinning device according to any one of the
preceding claims for processing semiconductor wafers.
7. A spinning device according to claim 6,
characterized in that said liquid material is a photo-
35 resist material.

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FIG. 1

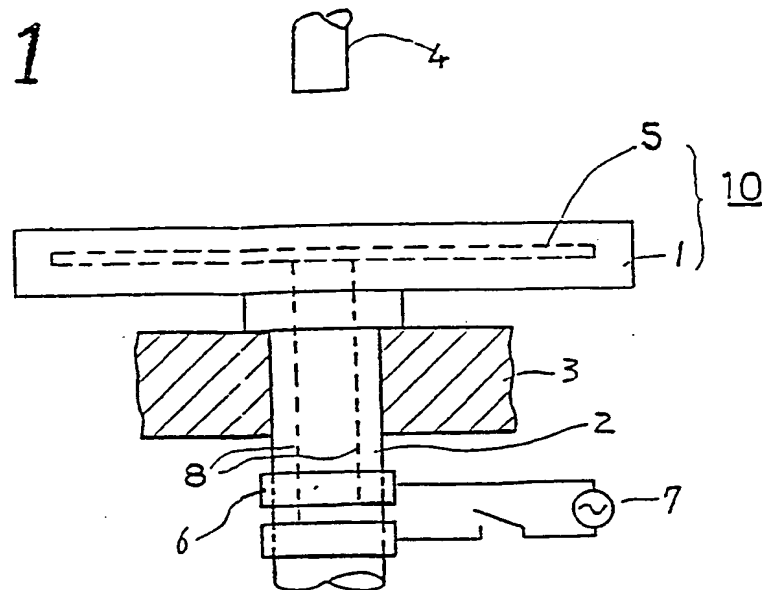


FIG. 3

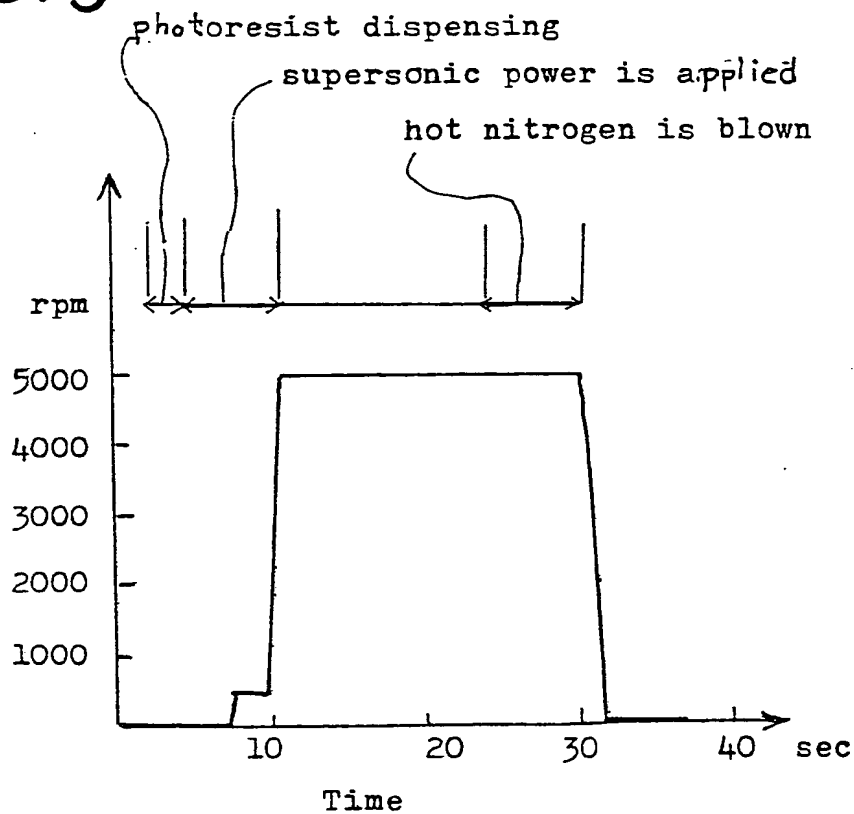


FIG. 2

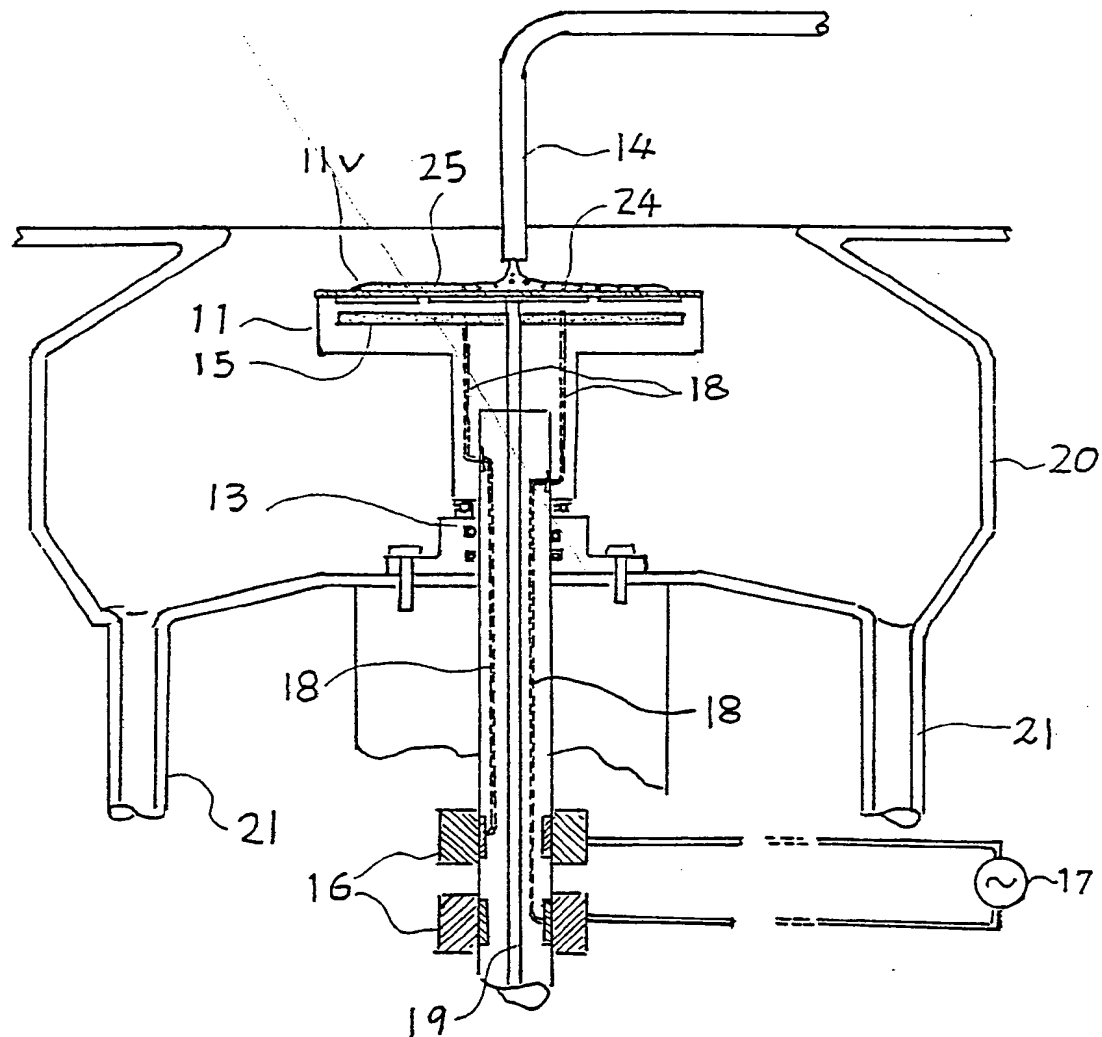
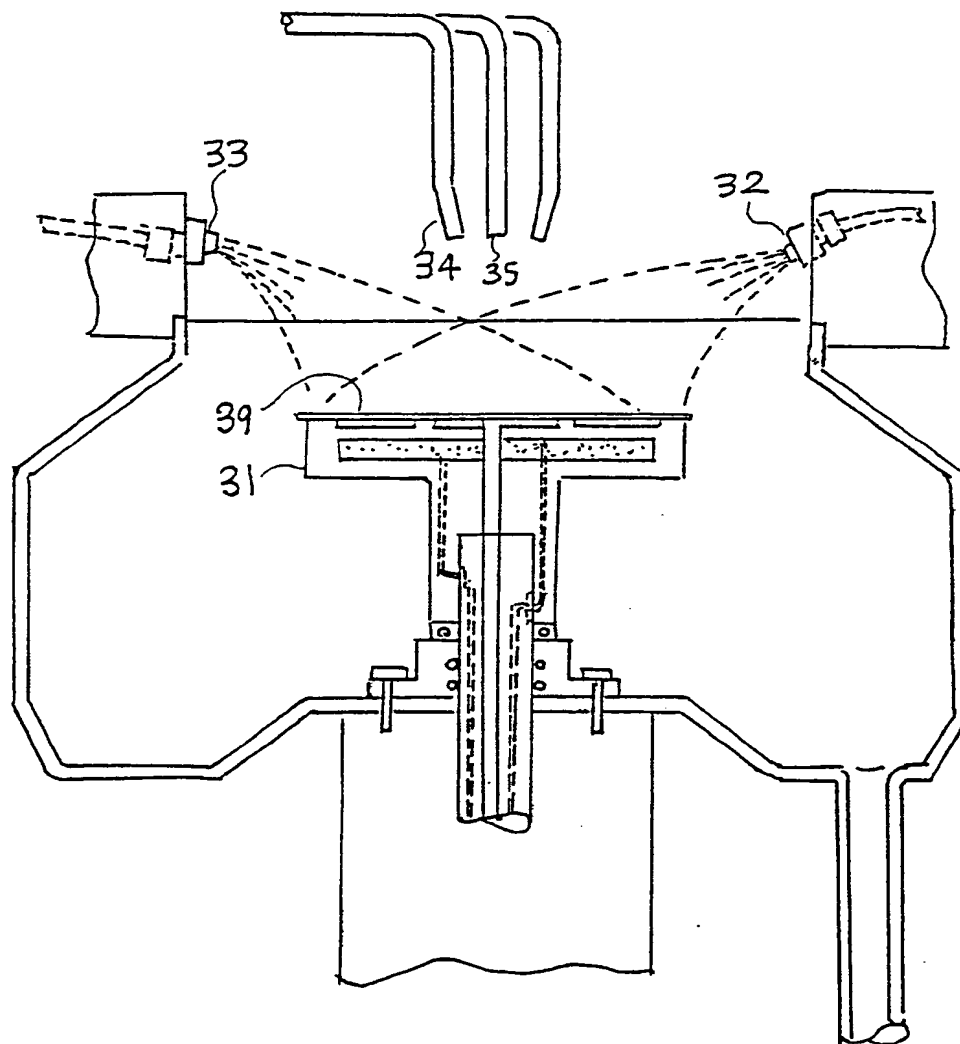


FIG. 4



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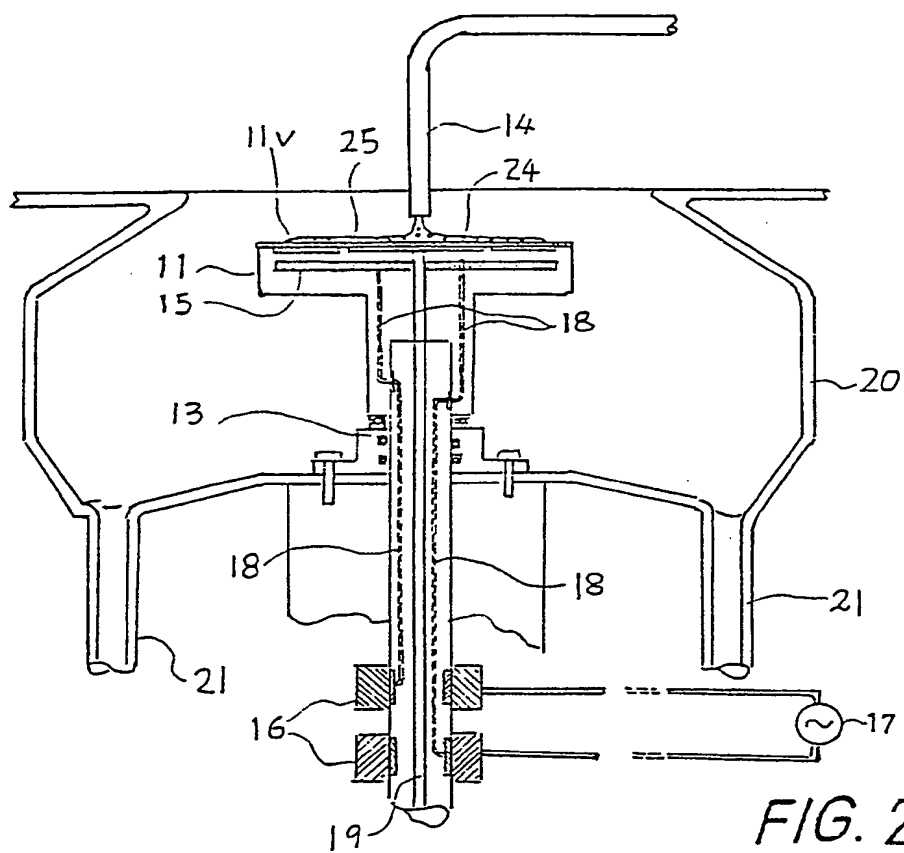
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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application Number

EP 85 40 0430

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.4)
A	US-A-4001659 (HEADWAY RESEARCH) * abstract; figures 1, 8 * ---	1,6	H05K13/00 H01L21/00
A	FR-A-2109716 (IBM) * page 8, line 1 - line 15; figures 1-3 * ---	1,6,7	
A	PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 7, no. 21 (E-155) 1166 27 January 1983, & JP-A-57 178327 (HITACHI SEISAKUSHO) * see the whole document * -----	1,6	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.4)
			H05K H01L
The present search report has been drawn up for all claims			
Place of search THE HAGUE		Date of completion of the search 2 FEBRUARY 1989	Examiner LOMMEL A.
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